been referred to various Committees and had remained under consideration of the State Government but no final decision was taken.

2. Keeping in view the nature of the issues involved, it is considered appropriate that a decision and action on the report is taken by an elected Government in the State.

[Translation]

Migration

5263. SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn towards the news item published in daily 'Jansatta' dated 26 July, 1996 under caption "Gaon Mein Nehi Aub Saharoon Mein Hoga Gariboon Ka Jamawada";

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the village youths in large number are migrating towards cities in search of employment;

(c) if so, the assessment of the Government in this regard;

(d) whether it is also a fact that there is shortage of basic facilities of life in cities today besides the heavy shortage of houses;

(e) if so, the estimate of Government regarding the shortage of houses in the urban areas of the country; and

(f) the prospective plan of the Government to overcome this shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Volume of net rural-urban Migration for 1981-1991 is 23.70 per cent, of the growth of the population which has decreased from 36.06 per cent during the same period for 1971-81 (Table enclosed as Statement–I).

(c) 1981 Census Data indicates that youth, predominantly in the age group 15-40 years are migrating towards cities for purpose of employment. A sub set of Census data (1981) has indicated that amongst those who migrated from rural to urban areas and who gave employment as a reason for migration, 75% belonged to the age group of 15-46 years. (Table enclosed statement–II).

(d) & (e) : The rapid growth of urban population has led to increasing congestion and overcrowding, steady growth of slums and informal settlements and severe pressure on civic services. The estimated housing shortage in urban areas, at the beginning of the Ninth Plan period, is 7.57 million dwelling units.

(f) It is proposed to take following steps to overcome housing shortage :—

(i) Step up in the institutional finance for housing both in formal and informal sectors.

(ii) Urban housing schemes for EWS through concessional credit from HUDCO.

(iii) To reduce the cost of construction, cost effective building materials and technology will be promoted by giving fiscal concessions.

(iv) Supply of serviced land will be augmented.

(v) Steps to remove various legal constraints in housing sector will be taken.

STATEMENT–I

All India Components of Urban Growth, 1971-1981 and 1981-1991.

Components	*Population (millions)*		*Percentage share*	
	1971-81	*1981-91*	*1971-81*	*1981-91*
Absolute increase	49.86	56.45	100.00	100.00
Natural increase	22.52	33.17	45.17	5876
Net reclassification of new towns	9.36	9.90	18.77	17.54
Net rural urban migration, natural increase of inter-censal migrants and changes in municipal boundaries (residual)	17.98	13.38	36.06	23.70

Notes : 1. 1971-1981 estimates are made excluding Assam, and 1981-1991 estimates are made excluding Assam and Jammu & Kashmir. Jammu and Kashmir is a disputed territory, the final status of which was not yet been determined.

2. Based on final population results of 1971 and 1981 Censuses and provisional results of 1991 Census.

STATEMENT–II

Age group	*Rural-Urban*		*Urban-Urban*	
year	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*
0—14	105045	59836	60364	45300
	(4.69)	(20.47)	(3.88)	(18.83)
15—19	253913	44001	89405	22621
	(11.32)	(15.05)	(5.75)	9.40)

Age group	*Rural-Urban*		*Urban-Urban*	
year	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*
20—24	524846	57583	239754	45862
	(23.41)	(19.70)	(15.43)	(19.07)
25—29	480837	38820	330147	45305
	(21.45)	(13.28)	(21.24)	(18.83)
30—34	309111	27951	271393	27261
	(13.79)	(9.56)	(17.46)	(11.33)
35—39	215349	20407	198872	18262
	(9.60)	(6.98)	(12.80)	(7.59)
40+	347635	42479	362921	35688
	(15.50)	(14.53)	(23.35)	(14.84)
Age not stated	(5351	1229	1307	231
	(0.24)	(0.42)	(0.08)	(0.10)
All ages	2242087	292306	1554163	240530
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)

Source : Census of India, 1981 Series–I Migration Tables.

Note : Percentages have been given in parentheses.

[English]

Government–Employees Association

5264. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government Employees Association have to fulfil certain conditions including verification of membership strength etc., with one year from the date of the recognition;

(b) if so, the details of associations who failed of fulfil conditions; and

(c) the provisions under which any extension has been granted to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN) : (a) No, Sir. Under the Central Civil Services (Recognition of Service Associations) Rules, 1993, all the conditions including the prescribed membership strength is to be fulfilled before recognition is granted, and not withig one year from the date of recognition.

(b) and (c) : In view of (a) above, does not arise.

Backward Areas

5265. SHRI MURALIDHAR JENA : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the States identified as economically and industrially under-developed;

(b) the criteria for allocation of plan and non-plan funds to the developed and under-developed States in the country; and

(c) the strategy, if any, formulated by the Government to attract private investment in under developed States for a balanced economic growth ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) to (c) Planning Commission has not identified any State as economically or industrially under-developed. However, in the allocation of Central Assistance, there is a special dispensation for certain Special Category States which have a weak resource base, namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura. In addition, the modified formula for distribution of Central Assistance, approved by NDC in 1991, is weighted in favour of relatively economically under-developed States. Funds are also released by Government of India under Special Area Programmes to the States for supplementing their efforts to develop specified areas. Non-plan funds are released to the States on the basis of the recommendations of the Finance Commissions which *inter-alia* have taken into consideration the relative development of a State, while making their recommendations.

Also, for promoting industrialisation of backward areas in the States/UTs, the Growth Centre Scheme has been introduced meant to serve as magnets for attracting industries. In addition, the Government has already announced the New Industrial Policy to liberalise and overcome procedural hardles for setting up industries. Tax holiday/Tax concessions are also allowed for new industrial units in selected States. The Government has also opened up a number of areas which were earlier reserved for investment by Public Sector to private participation particularly in infrastructural development. Finally, the States have their own Industrial Policies to attract investment for rapid development.

Infrastructural Development

5266. SHRI T.H. CHAOBA SINGH : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :